

Exhibit - Delta

Tharp verses Blake, Tex. Civ. App., 171 38 S.W. 549, 550; *Black's Law Dictionary*, Fourth Edition, pages 1251-1251. *Organic Law*; *Quote from Statutes at Large*, 16 Stat. 419 (1871).

A statute by which a municipal corporation is organized and created is its "organic act" and the limit of its power, so that all acts beyond the scope of the powers there granted are void. Tharp verses Blake, Tex. Civ. App., 171 38 S.W. 549, 550.

ORGANIC LAW. The fundamental law, or constitution, of a state or nation, written or unwritten; that law or system of laws or principles which defines and establishes **THE ORGANIZATION OF ITS GOVERNMENT**. *St. Louis verses Dorr*, 145 Mo. 466, 46 S.W. 976, 42 L.R.A. 686, 68 Am. St. Rep. 575. [*Black's Law Dictionary*, Fourth Edition, pages 1251-1251].

The “District of Columbia” was created as a municipal corporation by the District of Columbia Act of 1871, 16 Stat. 419, 426, Sec. 34. The relevant portions of that act read as follows: “CHAPTER LXII. – An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, **That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government of the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.**” [*Statutes at Large*, 16 Stat. 419 (1871)].